The Negro Needs

EDUCATION

Vol. I MARCH, 1936 No. 11

PHYLLIS L. GADPAILLE
(Honor Graduate)—Page Seven

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CALLING ALL TENANTS

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Vol. I March, 1936 No. 11

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Negro Needs Society

A Welfare Organization

Established March 26th, 1935

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PLATFORM

A 1 *The education of our people.*
2 *The advertisement of the virtues rather than the vices of our people.*
B 1 *In view of the fact that discrimination hinders rather than aids the progress of a nation, the urgent need for employment of our people in more varied fields than now exists, is obvious.*
2 *In view of the rapid progress of our people since emancipation, inherent ability and competence as a part of their make-up cannot be justly denied. Consequently encouragement and promotion of Negro initiative and businesses on a larger scale.*
C *Whereas housing and housing conditions are deplorable and whereas unscrupulous landlords, taking advantage of the congestion which now exists in Harlem, have resorted to the exploitation of our people in the community, a peaceful, intelligent solution is advocated.*
D *Proper representation of our people in State and National legislatures.*

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EDITORIALS

• • •

"SINCE THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT..."

"Since the Italo - Ethiopian conflict I am more interested in world affairs and politics than I have ever been before" — a chance remark that is undoubtedly the dominant spirit of almost every Negro on the face of the earth today. Were such an interest in world affairs and politics the zest and make-up of the Negro centuries earlier, it is quite conceivable and equally probable that he would not be where he is today — at the last rung of the ladder of progress. But as a friend aptly reminds: "One may be indifferent, lethargic, even smile while others pillage, rob and confiscate one's estate, but one cannot view unalarmed the loss of one's last cot The loss, or threatened loss, of the Negro's last cot (Ethiopia) is a blessing rather than a calamity since it has served to warn him of the danger of complete dependence. He is now wide awake."

The last straw that broke the camel's back, eh?

LEST WE FORGET

In our enthusiasm to save the independence of the last existing Negro State in Africa, let us not forget that Harlem also needs our attention. Located in the heart of New York City it is regrettable to state that in many respects this community is almost as primitive as parts of Haile Selassie's domain. Education is at a low ebb, virtue and morals not quite understandable by a large percent of the people and business initiative pitifully lacking. Never has a more opportune time presented itself for a cure of these and other ills than the present. Now that the iron is red, strike! Build Harlem into a locality of which we may be proud.

THE NEGRO'S WAY OUT

By HORACE I. GORDON

• • •

The Negro, like almost any other race and nation during the past few years has felt the enervating effects of world depression and economic strangulation. Each group, according to its lights, has sought to find a way out of this abyss of uncertainty and doubt into a state or condition of normalcy and security.

There are today, hundreds, yes, thousands of young Negro boys and girls of high school and college training, who, were they given an economic opportunity, could well serve their communities and their race. Many have by sheer courage—and courage alone— prepared themselves, hoping that by so doing, they would be able to find avenues of economic advantages open to them in keeping with their training and education; to find, not only every door closed against them, but even those that were formerly opened, slammed in their faces.

To the young Negro student now in college whether it be at Harvard or Yale, Columbia, Howard or Fisk, there is nothing to be overjoyed about.

This situation is a challenge to the Negro leaders; a challenge to the new thinkers; a challenge to the Negro Business and professional men, which they cannot escape, however much they may try.

This situation is one fraught with many dangers. This challenge must be met. Something must and should be done to secure the future of the youth of the race, upon whom depends the perpetuation and the continuance of the species.

Will those, whom this shoe fits, take steps and make serious effort to meet this challenge by providing security and opportunity for the youth?

This depression has taught many lessons. Will the Negro still not change his attitude and methods in the light of such training or will he apply himself and profit by the misfortunes of the Past?

There is really one way out, the way of economic security and self sufficiency.

The depression has taught the Negro a very helpful lesson, namely the benefit of self employment. Heretofore by means of an abundance of foolish pride, Negroes were ashamed to be seen by their friends, or neighbors doing many of the things they now do with ease and at a fair margin of profit. The economic plight has shown to Negroes not only the necessity of engaging in business, or of owning and managing their own business enterprises, but it has also brought about a greater desire to patronize Negro owned or managed business, on the part of Negroes.

This change of attitude on the part of the Negro public, while significant, is unfortunate, for the reason that it did not take place soon enough. That is to say, at the very moment or point that the Negro becomes conscious of the necessity of supporting each other, there is nothing to support. The purchasing power has been reduced to a low minimum and the average Negro engaged in business to-day has neither the capital nor the means of securing the capital necessary for a healthy, sizable business enterprise.

It is because of the lack of foresight or perhaps because of the inability of Negroes to take advantage of situations or their indifference to the creation of advantages and situations, from which, they may benefit, that today, one finds so large a percentage of Negroes trained in some of the best schools and Colleges of the country performing tasks which neither require the mentality nor the training possessed by them.

The economic blockade of the Negro, the sanctionalist policies applied to him in his every endeavor, are no more than those that have been applied to other racial minorities, but for the fact that the distinguishing feature of these anti-Negro embargoes is that it runs on the color line. If the Negro is to hurdle some, if not all, of these artificial barriers, he must make of himself a super-man. He must plan for an effective hold on the life lines of human necessities. He must secure and control some of the means of human happiness and human enjoyment—money, consumers goods. The Negro must become an important "Cog" in the economic life of his community, of the world, of the nations. He must be able not only to place his labor on the market, but he must be able to "corner" that market. He must be, not only a commodity for sale or hire, but he must become a merchant of labor. He must place himself in a position, not only to buy the labor and services of others, but also their submission and acquiesence.

The challenge is here. It must be met!

Will the Negro produce a Rothchild?

The Negro's only way out is the economic way.

(Mr. Gordon is one of the community's foremost lawyers —Editor's Note)

THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR AND ITS RELATION TO NEGROES OF THE WESTERN WORLD

By MARGUERITE McCULLEN JEROME

President of the Kaala Club.

• • •

The present controversy between Ethiopia and Italy has aroused blacks the world over and caused them to think more than ever before of the possibilities and the lack of possibilities for the men, women and children of color.

Most of us have gone merrily on our way pausing only now and then to protest against acts of discrimination or aggression imposed upon us by our white brothers and sisters—even accepting the position of inferiority foisted upon us.

Now, the wholesale lynching of blacks by Italy and the determination of Ethiopia to maintain her independence and freedom have resulted in (1) consciousness of racial pride and loyalty (2) recognition of the bond of color and (3) unification of Negro ideals and aspirations.

Incidentally, our loyalty to the land of our ancestors is tending to bring about a more respectful and a less superior attitude on the part of the white world.

Recognition of the bond of color is quite the most important of issues arising out of the present situation. We have ceased to be influenced by environment, locality or even varying degrees of color so much so that the West Indian Negro, the American Negro, the Ethiopian, the Haitian and the blacks from any of the four corners of the world, are just one large family with just the one purpose and the one determination to rise or fail as a black race.

We are forging a chain of color now and will continue to lengthen and strengthen that chain, making up the links with every individual who has that necessary "one drop" of Negro blood. This chain not only represents a color bond, but a union of idealistic aims and materialistic purposes.

The black man's dream has ever been the dream of absolute freedom: of a black empire for the black races contributing opportunities for the children of black men, permitting them to do what the white man claims to have done and to still be doing—"Civilizing and Educating the Negro."

All of this only means that when the last battle has been fought and the flag of peace is again waving o'er the land of the "Lion of Judah" every link in our chain of color will be eagerly stretching forth, circling and banding Ethiopia so that it may truly be the land of opportunity; not for Italy, not for France or England, not for any European power; but for you, for me, and for the boys and girls of to-day who will be the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls of tomorrow.

Today's boys and girls are the strongest links in our chain of color. They will not forget the absolute injustice of Italian invasion into Abysinnia and the smirking hypocrisy of the white world for the defense of a nation of black men, who only asked for the right to preserve the sanctity of their own homes and land.

These same men and women of tomorrow will pave the way for the social, economic, political, educational and moral qualities which will banish the utter depravity of the inferiority complex and the yoke of submission from the minds and hearts of the future generations of black men and women.

Today the Western Negro is showing evidence of racial loyalty and group spirit and a desire for an education in race history.

In Harlem, itself, many organized groups have come into being as proof of the loyalty of one black man to another. Among these are many who are expending time, energy and money to maintain and preserve a land that will welcome black men and women, giving them the opportunity to work, play and develop without discrimination, segregation or white Imperialism.

None of this will be accomplished without race education, or education that includes the history of all the Colored people. White civilization has quite successfully spread the propaganda that the races of color are inferior. Only a complete knowledge of what has been accomplished by black men under the most adverse conditions, can and will instill that necessary pride of race that will enable them to write their own social, economic and political history. The Western Negro is steadily making strides in the right directon, by producing art, literature, music and valuable contributions to science.

Ethiopia, given the proper stimulus and the whole-hearted co-operation of this group, will produce much that will command the respect and admiration of the Caucasians.

It is generally conceded that African Civilization is the oldest known and had it not been for European exploitation causing continual warfare, Africa would have already given the world an incalculable culture arising out of a nation completely developed morally, spiritually and scientifically.

The black world realizes this and is now determined that nothing can again arrest or retard the progress of civilization or the development of culture, whereby we hope to ascend to our bitterly fought for "place in the sun."

There is a definite place in the world for us. As we cease to grope in the darkness of ignorance—as we stretch forth our arms to the light of knowledge, so shall we attain and maintain an honorable and respected position in the eyes of mankind.

All eyes are upon us now; some: searchingly, questioningiy; others: hopefully.

The entire Universe awaits our answer to these much discussed questions—

Are we race proud?

Are we race loyal?

Is there a bond of color?

Is there any unity among Negroes?

Will our answers be a credit to our race?

Will we be able to answer like Bes, the Ethiopian, who said: "It is better to die with honor at the mouth of a lion than with dishonor at the whip of a master"?

THE FUTURE WILL TELL.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ETHIOPIA

By HARRY T. STEWART

• • •

1914 saw in Europe, the beginning of our last big contest of death, the world war. Men, civilized men, began slaughtering one another, cutting each other down with machine guns, howitzers, shrapnel, chemical bombs and whatnot. Then, maybe because it was unavoidable, maybe because of sinister forces (Senator Nye, Chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee is at this writing conducting a searching investigation in order to ascertain just what were the causes) we, on April 6th, 1917, found ourselves drawn into this war. Then it was our opportunity to experience what it meant to see sad and broken-hearted mothers, grief torn widows, children made fatherless and our men made cripples. The final count, on November 11th, 1918 when the armistice was signed was 8,538,315 killed; 21,219,452 wounded; 7,750,919 prisoners and missing; and a total casualty list of 37,494,186 — 350,300 of which came from America.—(Figures from World Almanac, 1936.)

That this great sacrifice should not have been for naught Woodrow Wilson proposed and was instrumental in the formation of what is now the League of Nations. This Great League was formed to give security and protection to all nations who joined, big and small. A few excerpts will show more clearly what it stood for.

Article X of the league covenants states: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independance of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Article XI states: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately effecting any members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Article XVI states: "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

Such is the trend of good intentions behind the wording of the articles of the great League of Nations, straightforward, clear, lofty and praiseworthy. One would naturally predict great things to come from an organization such as this for, in the course of time, it could not help but bring thankfulness and joy to the hearts of many men of many nations for the protection it would afford them against war and its accompanying misery.

But did the great League die and leave in its place only a skeleton? There may have been previous times when the League of Nations failed to play its part but never was there a more outstanding, emphatic and pressing demand for the League to live up to its name than in the existing Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and thus far the League has failed to accomplish anything. Has this hesitation to act more forcefully been due to a lack of facts concerning what has caused this war?

On January 3rd, 1935 Ethiopia submitted the matter concerning its dispute with Italy, which was the Ualual frontier clash, to the League of Nations. On September 3rd the League conciliation committee rendered a decision absolving both countries of blame. Meanwhile the League must have known that Italy was intensively preparing for war—a violation of the League covenants. On September 6th the League council appointed a conciliation committee of delegates from Great Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. Ethiopia agreed to do no overt act during the inquiry, but Italy refused, another violation of the League covenants. On September 18th the League committee of five offered a program for the economic and cultural development of Ethiopia under the aegis of the League. Ethiopia accepted but Italy would not have it so for on September 14th Italy asserted that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute did not admit of compromise, and that Italy's military forces "on land and sea and in the air" were such as to respond to any menace from whatever quarter it may come—not only a violation of the League covenants but seemingly a veiled threat to the League.

Then in quick succession things happened. September 28th Italy issued a statement "justifying rejection of League of Nations proposal." October 3rd bombs are dropped on Adowa in Ethiopia. October 4th Italian armies invade Ethiopia. We could indefinitely go on quoting violations by Italy of all that the League of Nations stood for. . . .And so begins the attempted subjugation, if not massacre, of an unprepared people.

On October 5th Ethiopia invoked Article XVI's sanctions of the League covenant, military and non-military against Italy. The League then voted certain and specific trade curtailments but they fell far short of stopping Italy. This being true, full sanctions plus necessary military measures should have been invoked if the League was to live up to its own pledge. Instead of this we had on December 10th, two of the League's most powerful members, to put it very mildly, to be inconsistent enough to offer Italy, the aggresser, most of Tigre province in the north and a large cut of land in the south of Ethiopia.

This delay, lack of action and readiness to sell out a member, is fast destroying the prestige of the League of Nations, that lofty organization that held potentialities of doing such great good for mankind. Can it be because a black nation is involved that this mass murder in Ethiopia is permitted to continue? Black nations can suffer the same pangs of sorrow and pain regardless of their mode of living as the more scientifically advanced. Can it be that England or France, the two most powerful League nations, hesitate to see a black nation

Continued on Page 7

JOHN DOE

Says

according to Alejo Carpentier

"When we speak of the negro, we almost never take into account his capacity for adjustment to new surroundings, his ability to transform himself wherever he happens to be, to create new traditions for himself. The negroes of the West Indies gives us a striking example of this faculty to get away from the original stock. Living on islands separated by a few hours by boat, they resemble each other as little as do Norwegians and Spaniards. In Cuba, during the period of sugar production, while the factory smokes and trembles, during five long months, one may meet in the shadows of the central roofs, many negroes imported from Jamaica and Haiti, imported in the real sense of the word as unskilled laborers by the American companies, living side by side with native negroes, working in the cane fields. They are so different one from the other, that they look on each other as enemies and refuse to know each other. The Haitians live in grass-huts reminiscent of the first habitations of man. They are drunkards and love brawls; they raise fighting cocks and sell their women for few dollars. They have the cult of the voodoo, which is unknown to the Cuban negroes. The Jamaican works in the boiler-rooms. He brings the spirit of the Salvation Army, hymns accompanied on the harmonium, whiskey and blue denim shirts 'with ventilation holes.' His women wear bigplumed hats like those we no longer see except in the photos of German princesses. He is English and shows pride in his superiority.

The Cuban country negro is gentle, optimistic and lazy. He openly despises dogs.' He generally lives with his wife dogs. He generally lives with his wife until death but is often faithfully bigamous. When the sale of cane sugar is bad, he becomes the victim of Wall Street."

Mr. Carpentier, much to our regret, failed to express his views on the American Negro.

SPORTS

Dave Burke of Marquette University and Cornelius Johnson broke the world's high jump record last Saturday night at the Garden by jumping more than six feet and eight inches. And while these two gentlemen (Dave, by the way, making his debut) were performing this feat here word came that another race man — a Mr. Cruter — was breaking the same record out in Colorado. Which prompted Mr. Burris Jenkins, Jr., of the New York Evening Journal to comment: "75 years after slavery." Says Mr. Jenkins in a graphic cartoon portraying many Negro sport enthusiasts: "As two Negro athletes, Johnson and Burke, broke the world's indoor high jump mark in the Garden Saturday, another Negro, Cruter, was breaking the same record in Colorado. Jesse Owens holds the world's bread jump record, yet he is sometimes beaten by Peacock, another Negro.

"Three Negroes, Metcalfe, Owens and Peacock are fighting it out with each other for the world's sprinting championship, formerly held by the Negro, Tolan. Then there's a young heavyweight fighter called Joe Louis."

Metcalfe also astonished onlookers at the same meet with the speed of his getaway in the final dash, exhibiting something of his accustomed powerful finish.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY EUSTACE V. DENCH ALDERMAN 21st ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

1. Make Edgecombe Avenue from 145th Street to 155th Street, one way traffic North.

2. To place caution light at 138th Street and Fifth Avenue.

3. To place traffic light at 138th Street and Lenox Avenue.

4. (a) Resolution requesting Charlotte E. Carr, executive director, E.R.B., to furnish the number of Negroes employed in the Personnel Department of the Home Relief Bureau, and the total number of persons of all groups employed in the said Personnel Department.

(b) To furnish the total number of Negro families of all groups on relief.

5. To request the Hon. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals to furnish a classified list of the Personnel Department at the Harlem Hospital, and the total number of Negroes employed in the executive department of the said hospital.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Booker T. Washington Memorial and Historical Society of Brooklyn, New York, recently organized to promote the virtues rather than to advertise the vices of our people, is at present engaged in the collection of data and material that will be helpful in portraying the achievements of the Negro race at the World Fair to be held in Flushing, N. Y. in 1939. The Society, soon to be incorporated, will welcome ideas and suggestions that may aid its activities and interested parties may communicate with Mr. Leon W. Chapman, 233 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

Manuscripts: Articles of interest; essays; plays; poems, etc. Obscure talent now has a fine chance to make its public debut. Grasp the opportunity. "The next time" may be too late.

NOTIONS AND ILLUSIONS

ON RECEIPT OF A PICTURE POSTCARD

By ANONYMOUS

• • • •

In rapture lost I gaze upon the scene
With trees so lovely in their varied green,
I view the rippling sea of azure blue,
And then my thoughts run forcefully on you;
You, who to me but as a name are known,
Yet do I cherish as my friend, my own.

Methinks midst yonder grove now hid from sight,
You bask beneath their shade in great delight,
At times on yonder coral beach you tread,
With ne'er a tho't to where your footsteps led;
Soon yonder calm unruffled sea so still,
May all the air, with snowy spray refill,
And drive you to some spot protected nigh
Where safe you'd listen to the wind's soft sigh.
Ah! Could I but traverse this dismal bar
To take me near to yon majestic star;
Could I but bridge the distance to that place,
To feel the pleasure of your charming grace
Along that dazzling white and sandy shore,
The like of which I've seen but once before;
But, not so lovely, not so white as where

I see you in my day dream roaming there.
What may you think of me as on we go
With chatter gay and steps so measured, slow,
Can you but picture such a pleasant sight
With ocean roaring, impotent in might,
With waves like arms rolling to the sands,
Not single, small, but great in countless bands,
With fisher birds a diving midst the foam,
And fishes flying from their briny home,
With old Sol glistening on the boundless sea
And lighting all the way for you and me?

We now approach that rock and there we stay
To spend some hours in tho't that happy day,
To talk sweet nothings of our joy and glee,
With naught to listen but the wavy sea!
To gaze at each and inwardly compare
Our thoughts with facts as they so real appear,
To think of friendship, distant and obscure,
Yes friendship which despair doth ever cure;
To cast shy glances and with feelings dim,
To speak not mere to satisfy a whim
But to cement and strengthen secret thought,
To rivit friendship's links in which we're caught
To see the future not in colours dark,
But rather with a view to strike that spark
Which fleeing, may arouse a vigorous flame,
Which now to us exists not e'en in name;
To take no action, but may make us true,
These are my tho'ts whene'er they dwell on you

Sometimes I muse the livelong hours away,
Pensive, to yonder isle my mind doth stray,
By sweet illusion swayed I clearly see,
Myself, why my poor heart would gladly be,
Yes, mid'st my struggles to attain life's end;
While I implore Earth's joys on me descend,
When grappling grave with facts prosaic, cold,
My mind reverts to themes poetic, bold.
At times I see life's horizon ablaze,
With gold, with love, with cheer, all in a maze,
And friends assembled round so fond and true,
With ne'er a care but what I wish to do,
With blessings pouring down like mystic rain,
To serve as balm for misery and for pain;
But, when I wake me from that reverie
And face the dark and grim reality
How icy cold it strikes my aching heart
As disillusion plays its cruel part;
How raging hot it burns my fevered mind,
As barriers all around my path I find,
Instead of comrade waiting on my every mood
Tis mocking friends presenting bad for good,
But, when from toil I haste me home so drear
I hunger for some soul to give me cheer
But all my counsel is my cheerless bed,
Whereon I rest in sleep my pillowed head,
Till I awake with hopes for better things,
Which ne'er do come but on Illusions wings—
Illusions sweet, but lend desired charm
And seldom take me to the port of Harm,
Yes, my Illusions are to me a guide,
Which ne'er deserted nor debased my pride,
And when as now, they lend me such a view
Tis all I crave—to sit and dream of you.

A HONOR GRADUATE

Miss Phyllis L. Gadpaille, age 10½ years and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold George Gadpaille, graduated from P. S. 90 recently and now proceeds to Junior High School at 135th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The young lady is poetically inclined as indicated by a notable effort which appears below.

EDUCATION wishes Miss Gadpaille the very best that fortune can bestow and hopes that her achievement will be an example to be patterned by other little boys and girls.

HYGIENE

By PHYLLIS L. GADPAILLE

If you drink plenty of milk each day,
You won't have teeth decay;
If you sit and stand erect,
A perfect figure you may expect.

Do not write or print too fine,
Or glasses you will need;
So be careful of all these,
And the benefits you'll reap indeed.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ETHIOPIA

Continued from Page 4

grow in intelligence and power as would be probably Ethiopia's lot under Haile Sellassie? There may be many conjectures as to why the League fails to act effectively in the Italo-Ethiopian war but there can be no question that the League could stop Italy in her aggression and slaughter of a people trying to protect their home.

God gave man the great privilege of working out his own destiny in this world: The privilege of moulding for himself happiness or misery. Can there be any greater misery than that brought on by war? The League of Nations is the first big experiment for eliminating war. So far it has been a total failure. Are those who guide the destinies of nations to permit this experiment so easily to fade?

Wake up League and act and demand the respect of nations and the praise of men, else don't pervert the name "League of Nations" any longer.

COMMON ERRORS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING

There are many popular errors in writing and speaking our language. It may be well to notice some of them here.

Instead of, "We laid down to sleep," say, "We lay down to sleep."

Instead of, "Let it be never so good," say, "Let it be ever so good."

Instead of, "He is known through the land," say, "He is known throughout the land."

Instead of, "I lost near ten dollars," say, "I lost nearly ten dollars."

Instead of, "I am stopping with a friend," say, "I am staying with a friend."

Instead of, "He was now retired from public life," say, "He had now retired from public life."

Instead of, "Who did you inquire for?" say, "For whom did you inquire?"

Instead of, "Such another mistake," say, "Another such mistake."

Instead of, "He combined together these facts," say "He combined these facts."

Instead of, "He covered it over with earth," say, "He covered it with earth."

Instead of, "I acquiesce with you," say, "I acquiesce in your proposal, or in your opinion."

Instead of, "He is a distinguished antiquarian," say, "He is a distinguished antiquary."

Instead of, "He did it unbeknown to us," say, "He did it unknown to us."

Instead of, "I fear I shall discommode you," say, "I fear I will incommode you."

Instead of, "I could not forbear from doing it," say, "I could not forbear doing it."

Instead of, "He is a man on whom you can confide," say, "He is a man in whom you can confide."

Instead of, "I can do it equally as well as he," say, "I can do it as well as he."

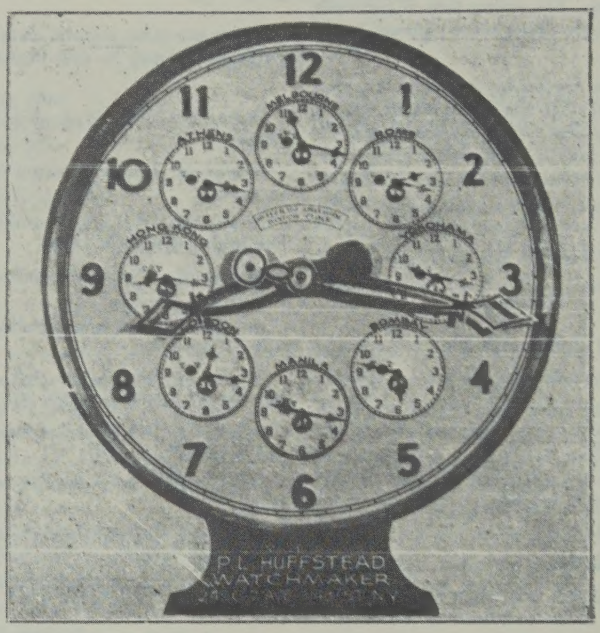
Instead of, "I am thinking he will soon arrive," say, "I think he will soon arrive."

Instead of, "He was obliged to fly the country," say, "He was obliged to flee the country.

Instead of saying, "He is tall in comparison to her," say, "He is tall in comparison with her."

Instead of, "I went for to see him," say, "I went to see him."

Instead of, "He jumped off the platform," say, "He jumped from the platform."



Facts About the Clock

1. Costs over $1,000.
2. Took two and a half years to build.
3. Carries accurate time simultaneously for 9 cities.
4. Color in code dial changes from blue to red every 12 hours.
5. Color shows periods of A.M. and P.M. in the different cities.
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